

sequence of an order from the Government—and in future, no armed American vessels will be allowed to visit and refit in the ports of France. So peremptory was the order to the privateer, that she cut her cables, taking the pilot with her, as before stated.

From the Boston Palladium of Feb 7. Maj. Gen. STUART has arrived in England in 31 days from Halifax.

Some reports had reached England of considerable disturbances in France.

Notice had been given in Parliament, by Lord D.roughmore, that he should submit a motion to make an enquiry into the System of Agrandizement, &c. pursued at the Congress of Vienna.

A paper was said to be on board the Harpy, (but it could not be found), in which it is stated, that Mr. Whitbread made some enquiries relative to the threat of Admiral Cochrane to burn the American towns; and that Lord Liverpool replied, that the order had been countermanded.

Capt. Nichols mentions that he read in some paper that the Northern Powers of Europe had remonstrated against the extent of the American blockade.

National Legislature.

IN SENATE.

Friday, February 10.

The bill from the House making provision for subsidizing the Army of the U. States, by authorizing the appointment of Commissioners of Subsistence, was read a second time, and referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Giles, from the committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to authorize the settlement and payment of certain claims for the services of the Militia; and the bill was read and passed to a second reading.

NATIONAL BANK.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States of America.

Mr. Giles moved to strike out that part of the bill for the government of the bank, which follows:

"Until the first Monday of April, 1816, it shall not be obligatory on the said corporation to pay in notes in specie, but all the notes of the said corporation, whether payable at the seat of the Bank in Philadelphia, or elsewhere, shall be payable in other notes of the said corporation, or in treasury notes at the option of the applicant; and if at any time during the continuance of the present war between the U. States and Great Britain, and a period of one year after the termination of the said war, demand shall be made upon the said corporation for gold or silver coin to an amount, and under circumstances which induce a reasonable and probable belief that the specie capital may be greatly diminished or endangered, it shall be lawful for Congress, on the petition of the directors, to authorize the suspension of specie payments, for such time or times as they may deem proper."

After much debate, the question on this motion was decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Daggett, Dana, Fromentin, Gaillard, German, Giles, Goldborough, Gore, Hunter, King, Lambert, Mason, Thompson, Wells—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Barbour, Barry, Bibb, Chace, Condit, Howell, Kerr, Lacombe, Morrow, Roberts, Robinson, Smith, Talbot, Tait, Turner, Varnum, Wharton—18.

On motion by Mr. Gore, to amend the bill, by inserting therein a provision "that the authority of the Bank to pay its notes other than in specie, shall be expressed on such note"—the vote stood as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Daggett, Dana, Fromentin, Gaillard, German, Giles, Goldborough, Gore, Hunter, Kerr, King, Lambert, Mason, Thompson—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Barbour, Barry, Bibb, Chace, Condit, Howell, Kerr, Lacombe, Morrow, Roberts, Robinson, Smith, Talbot, Tait, Turner, Varnum, Wells, Wharton—18.

On the question "shall the bill be engrossed and read a third time as amended"—the vote stood as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Barbour, Barry, Bibb, Chace, Condit, Howell, Kerr, Lacombe, Morrow, Roberts, Robinson, Smith, Talbot, Tait, Turner, Varnum, Wharton—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Brown, Daggett, Dana, Fromentin, Gaillard, German, Giles, Goldborough, Gore, Hunter, King, Lambert, Mason, Thompson, Wells—15.

SATURDAY Feb 11.

The bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States of America, was read the third time; and on the question "shall the bill pass?" the vote stood as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Barbour, Barry, Bibb, Chace, Condit, Howell, Kerr, Lacombe, Morrow, Roberts, Robinson, Smith, Talbot, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Wharton—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Brown, Daggett, Dana, Fromentin, Gaillard, German, Giles, Goldborough, Gore, Hunter, Kerr, King, Lambert, Mason, Thompson—15.

So the bill was passed, and the concurrence of the House requested therein.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The name of Mr. Shaw was accidentally omitted in the Yeas and Nays on the question of the passage of the bill for repairing or rebuilding the Public Buildings. He voted in the affirmative.

Friday, February 10.

Mr. John Reed presented the petition of the inhabitants of Brewster, in Massachusetts, stating that, owing to their defenceless situation, they were compelled to pay the sum of \$4000 dollars to the commander of the enemy's forces in Boston Bay, which he demanded as a consideration for the safety of their property, and praying that the said sum may be refunded to them out of public treasury. Referred to the committee of Claims.

Mr. Potter presented a petition of John Perkins, of Rhode Island, praying compensation for capturing and delivering over to the proper officer, four prisoners of war—Referred to the committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Lattimore presented petitions from William Collins, Elijah Collins, John Arden, John Smith and James Callier, of Mississippi territory. Referred to the committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Epes, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appro-

priations for the support of the navy of the United States for 1815, and a bill making appropriations for the support of the military establishment for the year 1815; which were twice read and committed.

Mr. Yancey reported a bill for the relief of Charles Todd, and a bill to authorize the payment for horses lost in the public service in the north western army, or in the campaigns under Generals Jackson and Floyd in the present war; which were twice read and committed.

Mr. Yancey, from the committee of Claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of John P. Cox, which was read and concurred in.

Mr. Wood of Mass. reported a bill authorizing the discharge of John M'Master from confinement; which was twice read and committed.

The house took up for consideration the resolution for authorizing the admission on the floor of the House of Representatives, of officers who have by name received the thanks of Congress for services rendered to their country; which was agreed to.

The bill from the Senate allowing a drawback on spirits distilled, and certain goods, wares and manufactures, when exported from the United States, was twice read and committed.

The bill in addition to the act for regulating the Post Office Establishment, was read a third time and passed.

TREASURY NOTES.

The house, on motion of Mr. Epes, resolved itself into a committee of the whole. Mr. Breckenridge in the chair, on the bill to authorize the issuing of treasury notes for 1815.

The bill was, on motion of Mr. Epes, so amended as to provide for issuing treasury notes to an amount not exceeding 25 millions of dollars; such of the notes as are of less amount than 100 dollars, to be transferable by delivery, (without endorsement) and all notes of 100 dollars or upwards, to bear an interest of five and two-fifths per cent; the notes of the first description in amounts of 100 dollars and upwards, to be payable or redeemable in public stock to bear an interest of eight per cent; those of the latter description to be payable or redeemable in public stock to bear an interest of 7 per cent.

The bill as first reported, proposed an issue of fifteen millions of notes, redeemable in five annual instalments of three millions each, as proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, for which the land tax was pledged. Connected with this plan was the intention to propose a loan of twenty five millions of dollars. The amendments last reported by the financial committee, are connected with a proposed loan of fifteen millions, thus reserving the proportion of loan and treasury notes first proposed.

It was stated by Mr. Epes, that the committee had, on further consideration deemed a loan to so large an amount as of questionable practicability, and had therefore determined to increase the issue of treasury notes, and proportionally reduce the loan, and therefore proposed the amendments which were now made to the bill.

The amendments having been reported to the house, were agreed to without debate or opposition; and

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

SUNDAY MAILS.

The house, according to the order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole. Mr. Macon in the chair, on the report of the committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, that it is inexpedient to make any alteration in the present regulations respecting the transportation and opening of the mails on the Sabbath.

Mr. Farrow moved to amend the report so as to declare it expedient instead of inexpedient, to grant the prayer of the petitions. This motion was negatived without debate, and the committee rose and reported the resolution unamended to the house.

Mr. King of Massachusetts, moved to lay the report on the table, which motion, after debate, was negatived.

Mr. King then moved to add to the end of the resolution the words "during the present war," so as to confine the resolve to the inexpediency of acting on the subject during the present war.

This motion was superseded by a motion of Mr. Jackson to postpone the further consideration of the bill indefinitely, with a view to end the discussion of this subject for the present.

This motion was opposed by Mr. Rhea of Ten. Mr. McKim, and others, and subsequently withdrawn by the mover.

The question on Mr. King's motion was decided in the negative, as follows:

For the motion 52
Against it 60

Mr. Stanford then moved to amend the resolution by adding thereto the following: "so far as respects the progress of the mail and the issuing of newspapers under proper restrictions may be prohibited; which motion was negatived."

The question on concurring in the resolution reported by the committee was then decided as follows, by yeas and nays:

For the report 81
Against it 41

So it was resolved that it is inexpedient to grant the prayer of the petitioners.

CLOTHING THE MILITIA.

The house, then, on motion of Mr. Jackson of Va. resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill making provision for clothing the Militia, called into the service of the United States; and, after some debate thereon, the committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again. The house adjourned.

In Thursday's proceedings in the House of Representatives, Mr. Lattimore (and not Mr. Easton, as stated) made the report on the subject of repairing the road from Natchez.

Saturday, February 11.

Mr. Fisk of Va. presented the petition of Michs Barron, praying that he may not be compelled to pay double duties on the distillation of Alcohol from spirits distilled from American productions. Referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Winter presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of the town of Plattsburgh, in New York, praying payment for their houses and other property destroyed by order of Gen. Macomb, upon the late attack of the British upon that place. Referred to the committee of Claims.

Mr. Yancey, from the committee of Claims, reported a bill for the relief of the

Eastern Branch Bridge Company; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Epes, from the committee of Ways and Means, made a report adverse to changing the limits of certain internal duty-collection districts; which was read.

Mr. Epes, from the same committee, reported adversely on the petition of Jeremiah Hill.

Mr. Easton reported a bill concerning the lead mines in the County of Washington, in the Territory of Missouri; which was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Wright, Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to enquire whether any regulations in the army are necessary to their better accommodation & comfort.

The house resumed the consideration of Mr. Jackson's bill providing for clothing the militia in the service of the U. States—which was amended, and then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The engrossed bill to authorize the issuing of Treasury Notes for the service of the year 1815, was read a third time and passed.

The bill from the Senate "in addition to the act to regulate the laying out and making a road from Cumberland, in the state of Maryland, to the state of Ohio," passed through a committee of the whole, where it was amended by striking out one hundred thousand dollars (the additional sum appropriated) and inserting twenty thousand.

The question on concurring in this amendment, was decided by yeas and nays, and stood as follows:

For the Amendment 62
Against it 70

So the amendment was rejected.

And the bill was ordered to a third reading; and was then read a third time and passed.

And the house adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Dates to the 20th—the enemy has abandoned his views on New Orleans, in a disgraceful retreat, by which event his defeat on the 8th is consummated.

Copy of a letter from Major Gen. Jackson to the Secretary of War, dated

Head-Quarters, 7th Military District, Camp, 4 miles below New Orleans,

19th January, 1815.

Last night at 12 o'clock, the enemy precipitately decamped and returned to his boats, leaving behind him, under medical attendance, eighty of his wounded, including two officers, 14 pieces of his heavy artillery, and a quantity of shot, having destroyed much of their powder. Such was the situation of the ground which he abandoned, and of that through which he retired, protected by canals, redoubts, entrenchments, and swamps on his right, and the river on his left, that I could not, without encountering a risk, which true policy did not seem to require, or to authorize, attempt to annoy him on his retreat. We took only eight prisoners.

Whether it is the purpose of the enemy to abandon the expedition altogether, or renew his efforts at some other point, I do not pretend to determine with positiveness. In my own mind, however, there is but little doubt that his last exertions have been made in this quarter, at any rate for the present season, and by the next I hope we shall be fully prepared for him. In this belief I am strengthened not only by the prodigious loss he has sustained at the position he has just quitted, but by the failure of his fleet to pass Fort St. Philip.

His loss on this ground, since the debarkation of his troops, as stated by all the last prisoners and deserters, and as confirmed by many additional circumstances, must have exceeded four thousand; and was greater in the action of the 8th than was estimated, from the most correct data then in his possession, by the Inspector General, whose report has been forwarded to you. We succeeded, on the 8th, in getting from the enemy about 1000 stand of arms of various descriptions.

Since the action of the 8th, the enemy have been allowed very little respite—my artillery from both sides of the river being constantly employed, till the night, and indeed until the hour of their retreat, in annoying them. No doubt they thought it quite time to quit a position in which so little rest could be found.

I am advised by Major Overton, who commands at Fort St. Philip, in a letter of the 18th, that the enemy having bombarded his fort for 8 or 9 days from 13 inch mortars without effect, had, on the morning of that day, retired. I have little doubt that he would have been able to have sunk their vessels had they attempted to run by.

Giving the proper weight to all these considerations, I believe you will not think me too sanguine in the belief that Louisiana is now clear of its enemy. I hope, however, I need not assure you, that wherever I command, such a belief shall never occasion any relaxation in the measures for resistance. I am but too sensible that the moment when the enemy is opposing us, is not the most proper to provide them.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ANDREW JACKSON,

Maj Gen, Comd'g. P. S. On the 18th our prisoners on shore were delivered to us, an exchange having been previously agreed to. Those who are on board the fleet will be delivered at Petit Coquille—after which I shall still have in my hands an excess of several hundred.

20th—Mr. Shields, Purser in the Navy, has today taken 54 prisoners; among them are four officers.

Hon. James Monroe, Secretary of War.

Head-Quarters, 7th Military District, Adjutant General's Office, Jackson's Lines, below Orleans, Jan. 16th, 1815.

SIR, I have the honor herewith to enclose for the information of the War Department, a report of the killed, wounded and missing of the Army under the command of Major General Jackson in the different actions with the enemy since their landing. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

ROBERT BUTLER,

Adj. & Insp. Gen. Washington,

Report of the Killed, Wounded and Missing of the Army under the command of Major General Andrew Jackson, in the actions of the 23d and 28th December, 1814, and 1st and 8th of January, 1815, with the Enemy.

ACTION OF DECEMBER 23d 1814.

KILLED.—Artilleryman, 1; 7th U. S. infantry, 1 lieutenant (McClellan) 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 4 privates; 4th do. 7 privates; General Coffee's brigade volunteer mounted gun men, 1 lieutenant, colonel, (Lauderdale) 1 captain (Pace), 1 lieutenant (It. Sam. Brooks) 2 sergeants, 4 privates.—Total killed 24.

WOUNDED.—General staff, 1 colonel (col. Platt)—7th U. S. infantry, one captain (A. A. White), 1 ensign, 1 sergeant, 2 corporals, 23 privates; 4th do. 2 lieutenants, 3 sergeants, 2 corporals, 19 privates; gen. Coffee's brigade, 1 colonel, 2 lieut. colonels, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 quarter master sergeant, 3 sergeants, 2 corporals, 1 musician, 30 privates; New Orleans vol. corps, 1 captain, 2 sergeants, 7 privates; volunteers of color, 1 adjutant, and 6 privates.—Total wounded, 115.

MISSING.—Gen. Coffee's brigade, 1 major, 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 1 q. master, 3 ensigns or cornets, 4 sergeants, 1 corporal, 2 musicians, 57 privates.—Total missing, 74.

Total killed, wounded and missing on the 23d—213.

ACTION OF DECEMBER 28, 1814.

KILLED.—Gen. Coffee's brigade, 1 private; N. Orleans Volunteer Company, 1 private; Gen. Carroll's division of Tenn. militia, 1 col. (Henderson) 1 sergeant, 5 privates.—Total 7.

WOUNDED.—Marines, 1 major (Carmick) New Orleans volunteer company, 3 privates; Gen. Carroll's Division, 1 lieut. 3 privates.—Total wounded, 8.

MISSING.—None.

Total killed, wounded and missing on this day, 15.

ACTION OF 1st JANUARY, 1815.

KILLED.—Artillery, Navy, and Volunteers at batteries, 3 privates; 44th do. 1 private; Gen. Coffee's brigade 1 sergeant; Gen. Carroll's division, 1 private.—Total, 11.

WOUNDED.—Artillery, Navy and Volunteers at batteries, 3; 7th U. S. Infantry, 1 private; 44th do. 3; Coffee's brigade, 2; N. Orleans Volunteers, 3; privates; Carroll's division, 1 sergeant, 2 privates, volunteers of color, 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 1 private.—Total 23.

MISSING.—None.

Total killed, wounded and missing this day, 34.

ACTION ON BOTH SIDES THE RIVER 8th JANUARY, 1815.

KILLED.—Artillery, navy and volunteers at batteries, 3 privates; 7th U. S. infantry, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal; Coffee's brigade, 1 private; Carroll's division, 1 sergeant, 3 privates; Kentucky militia, 1 private; Majors Lacoste's and Daquin's volunteers of color, 1 private; Gen. Morgan's militia, 1 private.—Total killed, 13.

WOUNDED.—Artillery, &c. 1 private; 7th U. S. infantry, 1 sergeant; Gen. Carroll's division, 1 ensign, 1 private; 6 privates; Kentucky militia, 1 adjutant, 1 corporal, and 10 privates; volunteers of color, 1 ensign, 3 sergeants, 1 corporal, 8 privates; General Morgan's militia, 2 sergeants, 2 privates.—Total wounded, 39.

MISSING.—Kentucky militia, 4 privates; Morgan's militia, 15 privates.—Total 19.

Total killed, wounded and missing this day—71.

NOTE.—Of the killed, wounded and missing on this day, but 6 killed and 7 wounded in the action on the east bank of the river, the residue in a sortie after the action, and in the action on the west bank.

RECAPITULATION.
Total killed 55
Total wounded 185
Total missing 93

Grand Total 333

Truly reported from those on file in this office.

ROBERT BUTLER,

Adjutant General's Office, New Orleans, January 16, 1815.

Copy of a letter from an officer in the U. S. Army to his friend in this city, dated

Camp, near New Orleans,

January 20, 1815.

The enemy have at length taken their departure, after having remained on the banks of the Mississippi for four weeks within five miles of New Orleans. They left their encampment on the night of the 18th instant, in the most secret and precipitate manner; they left on the field 16 pieces of cannon, their equipments and an immense number of ball; their dead were left in the most shameful manner, not half buried. They left 70 of their wounded in their camp, and two surgeons, with a request from General Lambert to Gen. Jackson to consider them as prisoners of war; they being mangled in such a manner on the morning of the 8th by our cannon, that they found it impossible to take them off.

Among the number are several officers. We had an exchange of prisoners a day or two before they left here; those taken in the gun boats and about 40 we lost on the night of the 23d ult.—We also received an express from Fort St. Philip yesterday.

The British fleet left there and returned down the river on the morning of the 17th inst. after a bombardment of one day, during which time they threw better than 1000 shells in and about the Fort; we have ascertained the enemy's loss to be better than two thousand on the 8th, and by their own accounts since the evening of the 23d they have lost 3,600 men, while ours does not amount to 100 in killed and wounded; we are also perfectly acquainted with their regiments and strength; they had landed 9,400. General Gibbs is also dead.

From the Mississippi Republican—Extra.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 20, 1815.

Messrs. Isler & A. Curdy,

GENTLEMEN,

Immediately after the repulse of the British forces, on the 8th instant, they commenced active preparations for a re-embarkation of the troops. All the sick and wounded were sent on board, together with such baggage and munitions of war as could be safely spared.—During these operations, the enemy kept up a menacing attitude—frequent indications were given of an intention to renew the attack on our lines, and vigorous works of defence were thrown up in front of our camp. The rear of their army retired first, while they displayed a numerous body of men to our view, and at night, their fires seemed rather to increase than diminish. They had erected batteries to cover their retreat, in advantageous positions, from their original encampment, to the bayou through which they entered Lake Bourne. The cannon placed on these batteries could have raked a pursuing army in every direction, and, any attempt to storm

them would have been attended with great slaughter indeed. Having made the necessary arrangements, on the night of the 18th instant, the whole army precipitately retreated to their boats, which were prepared to receive them, leaving behind about 20 pieces of artillery, which were spiked, and from 120 to 130 prisoners, including the wounded who could not be conveniently removed. On the morning of the 19th, the cavalry, commanded by maj. Hinds, were ordered to pursue the enemy, and make prisoners of such as could be overtaken, and ascertain whether the enemy had re-embarked his whole force or not. This duty was performed by that valuable officer with his usual vigilance and promptitude. I joined in the pursuit, and had the pleasure of receiving the surrender of about ninety prisoners, including the wounded who had been left by the British commander, to the mercy of General Jackson. I accompanied the surgeon who remained with those sent to the head-quarters of the General, who confirmed the assurances I had previously given, that the unfortunate wounded prisoners, who had thus fallen into our hands, should be treated with the utmost humanity. The watchword and countersign of the enemy on the morning of the 8th was BEAUTY and BOITY. Comment is unnecessary on these significant allusions held out to a licentious soldiery. Had victory declared on their side, the scenes of Havre de Grace, of Hampton, of Alexandria, and of St. Sebastians, would without doubt have been re-acted at New Orleans, with all the unfeeling and brutal inhumanity of the savage foe with whom we are contending. But heaven be praised, we are relieved from all apprehension; our arms have been crowned with triumphant success; the enemy is driven in disgrace from our soil, and I trust ere long our shores will be redeemed from the desolating visits of His Majesty's army and navy.

Information has this moment arrived, that Thomas Shields, who was lately confined on board the British fleet, has made an attack on some of the boats of the enemy, and taken fifty four prisoners.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. POINDEXTER.

From the Charleston Patriot.

SIR COCKBURN,

TO THE PRINCE REGENT.

"St. Mary's Feb. 1, 1815.

"Illustrious and pious Prince—

"We have beaten the Yankees. Only fifteen thousand of your 'invincibles' attacked them in their entrenchments; and succeeded in killing above twenty of the Rebels—and wounding, probably, twice that number. At this glorious victory, achieved by your Majesty's Arms, and the wisdom of your illustrious Sir, who is, (God wot), non compos mentis—I say, at this unparalleled triumph over the Americans, your loyal subjects have been so moved with joy, that 1000 of them, or as I learn, 1300 have fallen into fits upon the ground—and, 'tis with regret, I add, they have not yet recovered!—Were it not for this circumstance, our victory would have been complete; but, situated as I am, my troops subject to the falling sickness—from which, in this country, a man never rises, your sagacious Majesty will instantly perceive, I am compelled to abandon the Expedition. If your highness can discover, in your extensive and learned dominions any Physician who has skill enough to make your invincibles rise, and 'march again,' we shall be extremely obliged to him, and shall advance against New Orleans once more, and be just as successful as we have been already!

"Your Royal Highness will please to communicate to the most noble the Houses of Pakenham and Keane, whose illustrious blood these Americans do not seem to respect—that these Knights have also fallen into fits, with about 60 others, who are strangely distinguished, by a small puncture in the head, which they say, is the first symptom of this falling propensity. Your Majesty's, in all due regard,

COCKBURN."

VIRGINIA ARGUS.

RICHMOND, FEBRUARY 18, 1815

¶ We issued at an early hour yesterday morning, an Extra Sheet, containing many particulars relative to the Preliminaries of Peace, and which we transfer into the columns of the Argus, for the benefit of our Country Readers. We have also subjoined other interesting articles embracing some of the new arrangements in the affairs of Europe entered into by the Congress at Vienna. Whether this august body, in the general distribution of justice, will be able to render satisfaction to the parties individually, appears very doubtful. For a time, they may abide by the decisions made, but it is most probable that it will not long be the case.

How happy for America, that she is situated at so great a distance from the turbulent and restless States of Europe, as to be completely exempt from the broils and feuds, to which they are so frequently subject!—Peace to us is likely to be a peace of permanence; but it can be looked upon by them, as little better than a name, or a form, which like the flimsy cob-web, is subject to be broken by every insect that flies.

The President out of Office!—A query suggests itself to our mind, as to what will be done with the President when she arrives in England! Perhaps, war being over, she will find a place in ordinary!

PEACE—IN FACT!

LAUS DEO—GLORIA PATRIÆ!

¶ Where shall we find words sufficiently expressive of the joy of our hearts, in announcing the consummation of an even so desirable, and which was so devoutly to be wished? As Americans, as Virginians, we feel proud of the permanent and elevated